SUNDAY, Per Year.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1903. Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70
Postage to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12. near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No 10. Boulevard des Capucines

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Addition, Silence and Division Be ---

If strenuousness is not too overworked a word, neither is groceries. If the former covers a multitude of virtues, the latter comprises a vast contiguity of

sugar. All the enemies of Mr. ROOSEVELT in this, his own State, are conciliated, reconciled and silenced in the great adumbrage of groceries. Originally a humble and concrete branch of trade, the crackers and cheese industry has expanded like a department store and now embraces everything there is in sight The genius of boodle and graft is more triumphant than was CROKER ever at his apogee. He is working for his own pocket all the time, and his motto is "Addition Silence and Division be ---The old rock that CROKER split on has no terrors for him. Why should it? He, if ever a man did, knows "where he

What does groceries fail to include? Nothing! The canal is in it; and no political vicissitudes will be allowed to interfere with a quick harvest of the first fruits of that department. The canal will cost this city \$100,000,000 as its share in that comprehensive exploit of insanity. The late ANDREW H. GREEN established that fact beyond possibility of dispute just before his death. Of that \$100,000,000 \$10,000,000 is already in sight, subject to immediate manipulation in the groceries schedule. The rest will follow in due season, for what is once included or comprised within the schedule never escapes therefrom.

The canal is a large proposition and full of sugar. It appeals to the imagination and to the practical understanding of every grafter that ever saw the sun go down behind the Kaatskills. It is an immediate morsel and it will be partitioned out with skill. There will be, as there has been so far, Addition, Silence and Division be ---!

But the work must be done with despatch. There is no time to be lost and there is a greater than the canal to be saved, and that is Ramapo. Let no suffering taxpayer hug the illusion to his soul that Ramapo is dead. Never was it more alive; and the past master of Ramapo, the Great Gasteropod of Graft himself, he rides the grocery where Ramapo is now boiling to be free. There are only \$200,000,000 of plunder in Ramapo, and it is quicker stuff than the canal and the time is short and growing shorter and harvests that are not garnered inside of twelve months there is no insuring.

Let the good work go on apace. All is Harmony and Graft and Graft and Harmony. So long as there is sugar to be housed the Party may go hang. Besides, expression, and consequently Jones can it already hung as high as HAMAN, any- | never overtake the other fellow.

Gen. Wood and the Isle of Pines.

It is reported that Senator PENROSE of Pennsylvania, assisted by colleagues representing several other States, will oppose the ratification of the treaty by which we recognize the sovereignty of Cuba over the Isle of Pines. The opposition is said to be based upon the charge that constituents of these Senators made large investments in the island, relying upon assurances given by Gen. Wood that it would remain American.

It will be remembered that there was some controversy touching the status given to the Isle of Pines by the Treaty of Paris. By that treaty Spain renounced "all sovereignty over and title to Cuba," and ceded to the United States "the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." There is no doubt that geographically the Isle of Pines is detached from Cuba, but from an administrative and a political point of view. it had long been treated as a part of the larger island. There is good reason to believe that the representatives of Spain who signed the Treaty of Paris took for granted that the Isle of Pines was politically inseparable from Cuba and would share the latter island's destiny. As, however, the Isle of Pines was not specifically named in the document, the question was mooted-at the time when a constitution for independent Cuba was in process of formation-whether the United States recognized the outlying island as a part of the inchoate commonwealth.

Our Government made no definite reply to the inquiry at the time, but has since answered it by recognizing Cuba's sovereignty over the Isle of Pines in a separate treaty which now awaits ratification by the Senate. As the Republic of Cuba has ceded to us two naval stations, one on the northern and the other on the southern shore of the larger island, it seems but equitable to confirm what almost certainly was the intention of the Spanish plenipotentiaries at Paris.

On the other hand, it will scarcely be denied that in equity our Government ought to shield from loss those American citizens who, during our military occupation of Cuba, invested money in the Isle of Pines, provided it can be shown that the investments were made on the strength of assurances given by an official representative of our Government that the Isle of Pines then occupied and would continue to occupy the status of Porto Rico. Senator PENROSE by Gen. Wood in his official capacity the Isle of Pines was purchased by citi- dom and intellectual forces. zens of Pennsylvania, New York, New

finding their interests safeguarded in he treaty now pending before our Senate, these American investors are left at the mercy of an inadequate local government, and will be compelled to pay the Cuban duties upon imports, the proceeds of which duties will be, for the most part, applied to the necessities of the larger island, only a very small fraction thereof, if any, being expended on the Isle of Pines.

We do not believe that Gen. WOOD, when Military Governor of Cuba, was authorized by Secretary Root, whose representative he was, to make any such statement as is imputed to him by Senator PENROSE. If he told American citizens that the Isle of Pines would remain American territory, the statement was made on his own authority, and it might be well to investigate the circumstances under which such a breach of official duty was committed. Those Americans who contemplated large investments in the Isle of Pines would be likely to make careful preliminary inquiries, and they must have been led to elieve that Gen. Wood was thoroughly conversant with the views and

undefined If Senator PENROSE can prove that American citizens made large investments in the Isle of Pines on the strength of assertions emanating from Gen. Wood, he ought to go further and show in detail under what circumstances assurances never warranted by the Secretary of War came to be given.

ntentions of our Government, and that

these were correctly described by him.

Men of business are not apt to neglect

obvious precautions before purchasing

large tracts of land in a territory whose

political status is for the moment

The Metaphysical Recess of Congress.

Of all the theories ever evolved by the subtle human intellect to meet a political emergency, that which is attributed to Senator Lodge is perhaps the most ingenious.

The Senator is reported as holding, in substance, that even if there is no adjournment to-day of the extraordinary session of Congress until the time arrives for the beginning of the regular session, there must be, nevertheless, an infinitesimal interval between the two sessions sufficient to accommodate certain Executive acts which can only be performed when the Congress is not in session-such, for example, as the appointment, as a recess appointment, of Dr. Woop to be Major-General.

demonstration! In the philosophy of the infinitely small, there is always a gap between the successive heart beats of eternity. Nothing is continuous. There is an infinitesimal interval between the noon that marks the end of the extraordinary session and the same noon that marks the beginning of the regular session. Senator Lodge's reasoning is as conclusive as that which proves that if JONES starts off to catch ROBINSON. travelling at twice ROBINSON'S speed.

Sound metaphysics and beautiful

he will reduce the distance between them to one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth, one-sixteenth, and so on throughout a series of fractions; but inasmuch as there is no end to the extension of the denominator short of infinity, there must always be between the pursuer and the pursued a space capable of mathematical So with the theoretical recess of Con

gress between noon of to-day and noon of to-day. It taxes the mind somewhat to comprehend the brevity of its duration. The ten-billionth part of a second is infinitely longer in comparison to Senator Longe's contemplated interim for Executive action than are the countless geological ages that have been required, let us say, for the Colorado River to cut its cañon longer than the time occupied by the jump of an electric spark.

Nevertheless, the infinitesimal recess has a theoretical existence; and if the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S swift pen can manage to sign the necessary document and complete the recess appointment of Dr. Wood in that metaphysical interval between astronomical noon and astronomical noon, the new appointment will no doubt be legal

Interesting Light on the American Doctrine of Recognition.

The Senate has within a few days caused to be reprinted a document sent by the President to Congress fortyseven years ago, which throws needed illumination on topics which are now

fixing the attention of the country.

This document covers the beginning of our active and honorable diplomacy regarding all the routes of transit beween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through Mexico and Central America. It reveals the difficulties and obstacles presented to the United States by the lovernments and peoples of those countries, by insurrections therein, by filibustering expeditions from our own territory, by riots at Panama, by the jealousies of European Powers, and especially by the British intrigues which culminated in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, whose injurious influence has only recently been removed. It reminds us now scrupulous the United States has been in withstanding all temptations to secure rights in Central America excepting in the most honorable way and with the most fastidious regard for the rights of others and for international morality.

Probably the call upon President PIERCE by the Senate for the informaion contained in the transmitted documents grew largely out of the doings in Nicaragua of the most persistent filibuster our country has produced.

WILLIAM WALKER was born in Tennessee in 1824 and was shot in Honduras by sentence of court-martial in 1860. He gave to the State Department intense solicitude and great labor, but he also gave to MARCY, who was at the head says that such declarations were made of that Department, one among the many opportunities of which he sucas Military Governor of Cuba, and that, cossfully availed himself to demonstrate more important than any establishment in reliance thereon, about one-half of the exceptional magnitude of his wis-

WALKER organized and conducted Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri filibustering expeditions to Sonora in priceless raw material and turns out a

country he was chosen President in the next year; and to Honduras in 1860. In order to replenish the Nicaragua treasury, he revoked the charter and confiscated the property of Commodore VANDERBILT's interoceanic transit company, the facts of which are exhibited in the republished Senate document, as well as those concerning the first Panama riot, which led up to the policing of the Isthmian railway in 1856 by the Navy

Department. Perhaps the most instructive portion of the document is that wherein MARCY expounds to WHEELER, our Minister in those days at Granada in Nicaragua, and to the Ministers of Mexico and Costa Rica at Washington the difficult problem of "recognition" of a new State or of new rulers in an old State. He really made then the modern law of the subject which has now, by general consent of the

nations, become their rule. The right of every independent State to manage its internal affairs in its own way has always been modified by the right and duty of a foreign State in regard to its citizens and their property which are in the former State, and the necessity of finding officials therein of whom a demand for satisfaction for unlawful injuries can be made. It is inconvenient when the parties doing injury have no governing persons, as was the case at Greytown some fifty years ago. Hence came the difficulties of what the law of nations describes as "recognition.

The first thing to be done, and especially in a Central American revolt, is to discover a committee, a junta, a Government, seeming to be sanctioned by the will or acquiescence of the people. That is essential. A written constitution and a congress are not necessary. One individual, if really representative, may make a government for the purpose of recognition, when the United States has rights to be instantly protected or vindicated. Something like that is the rule that the United States long ago adopted in Spanish America, with the consent of the nations of the world. In Panama the rule has been influenced by a treaty right and a fifty years usage of intervention to protect and manage a railway against all comers, Government or no Government. It was better a few days ago to deal even with a junta in Panama than with a mob after Colombia withdrew.

DANA puts the law lucidly and concisely in one of his notes to WHEATON, when he says that in case of a conclusion of a treaty, on terms looking to general and permanent relations, the tests are the necessities of the foreign recognizing State and the truth of the facts implied that the State treated with was at the time in the condition defacto of an independent State."

President ROOSEVELT'S Administration must stand or fall by that test, first, of popular acquiescence at Panama in rule by the junta, and, next, by the railway or the canal "necessity," coupled with the corollary, which "goes without saying," that the Administration did not intervene in Panama to create the Government and the result that it afterward recognized.

If it could turn out, which is incredible that, as Senator MORGAN has intimated, the Administration created the revolt in Panama, and engaged to hold Colombia in check till Panama had been recognized and a Canal treaty concluded, the affair would have a different aspect.

The reprinted document discloses tha WALKER started from California with a band of filibusters, invaded Nicaragua got possession of the seat of Government and set up a President, possibly one of his band, who sent another of the band, FRENCH, to Washington as Minister of Nicaragua. The American Minister at Granada had a tender side for filibusters, and he recognized the new Government, for which he got a sharp admonition from MARCY on Dec. 7, 1855. That letter and the one of Nov. 8, 1855. are a neat and concise exposition of the American law of recognition.

When FRENCH presented himself he was not received by the President, for the reasons set forth by him on pages 5 and 6 of the document. Afterward -a citizen of that State and not of California, as was FRENCH-and when MARCY had become convinced that the new Minister came from a de facto Government, acquiesced in by a greater part of the Nicaraguans, he was received, despite the fact that the new Government had its starting point in California.

Mr. Bryan in Nottingham.

The Sheriff of Nottingham, much be devilled by ROBIN HOOD with his sword other milkers of plutocracy under the greenwood tree, was a mediæval example of the Money Power squeezed by the "plain people." On the steamer which took Mr. BRYAN abroad strange countries for to see, he met Mr. A. W. BLACK, sometime Mayor of Nottingham, which is still a stronghold of plutocracy. The ex-Congressman and the ex-Mayor became friends; and the latter asked the former to visit Nottingham. The Nottingham Express informs its readers that "Mi BRYAN was one of the candidates in the last two elections for the Presidency of the States, in 1896 opposing the late Mr Mckinley and in 1900 Mr. Roosevelt. Knowledge travels slowly.

Mr. BRYAN inspected the work of the pupil teachers' centre and the technical department of the A'Court street school, and then visited the Stanley road school where the kindergarten methods interested him greatly. "To the assembled scholars at the Stanley road school Mr BRYAN consented to offer a few remarks. The headmaster introduced him as a man "famous all the world over." The pupils would "remember his words all the days of their lives." Mr. BRYAN'S words "fell in the clear and measure tones of the polished orator." He had heard a great deal of the manufacturing greatness of Great Britain, but "there is a manufacturing establishment that is that turns out either the products of iron. or of cotton, or of wool." Naturally, this is the school, which "deals with a

and Minnesota. He adds that, far from 1853; to Nicaragua in 1855, of which finished product above value." He had just "one thought to leave with them."

It was a brick thought: "You have a brick building here, and it occurs to me that the brick illustrates a very important thing for the student to learn. If you see a brick lying on the ground you will kick it about and think it is about as worthless a thing as you can imagine; and yet, when these bricks are put together in a wall and laid in cement they complete an edifice that is valuable for your protection. And the brick house is an enduring house; and out formation upon the point undoubtedly of its devices of burnt clay we make the structures that last for ages. Now, a single lesson seems to came from Gen. Wood. But Mr. Root was me much like the brick. The student often regards widely misinformed. his lesson as of little importance, and if something interesting comes along he may be willing even to miss his lesson. That is the way in our country: I suppose it is the same in yours. In our country if a circus comes along it is often con-While bets are laid on baseball games sidered more important than a lesson. And yet an American audience goes to the ball field those lessons that seem so insignificant when taken one by one are, when put together by high purpose and firm resolve, built into an education, and that

In short, Mr. BRYAN made a blameless address, such as most of us have listened to in our school days from some solemn school committeeman or casual distinguished visitor. Excellent remarks, always welcome, because they have the merit in the children's eyes of suspending study for a few moments. We are far from wishing to throw doubt upon the value of these interjected speeches when we say that they all have an air of having been written by some gentleman whose models of literary composition were Mr. CHADBAND and Mr. PECKSNIFF, whose failings do not detract from the safety of their style.

education is of immense value to a person in after

Education is far above riches: Mr. BRYAN did not neglect to tell his young

" If you think you can go out and make a few dollars, lay them aside, and thus become rich, I want to remind you that the wealth you store sway in your minds in school is a wealth more permanent in form and more lasting in value than any money you can earn by leaving school early in order to make a few pounds.

A noble sentiment, uttered freely by many successful seekers of dollars and pounds. Mr. BRYAN looked "into the faces of so many bright children of the British Isles" that he felt grateful to Mr. BLACK for bringing him there. "When I go back to America." he perorated. "I can tell our boys that I have seen a great many boys in this country who are so like them that there is little difference between them, and that if they don't do their very best the English boys will soon get the better of them."

So closed an address full of a sound conservatism. Traces of the same sobriety of judgment and expression may be found in Mr. BRYAN's remark to a Nottingham interviewer:

"London is indeed a great city, though the buildings are not quite so tall as ours."

"Are you still a candidate for the States Presidency?" asked the "our representative" of the Nottingham Express. Mr. BRYAN replied thus:

"No, I have twice been a candidate, but it is not with us as with you. We have no candidate before the people as a candidate. We are nominated by convention. I do not propose to contest the election for the President again."

Sensible man! He is enjoying himself on the Continent. He is meeting eminent men. He is collecting impressions with prodigious energy. He is busy and happy. The publication of his travels in the Commoner ought to boom that esteemed contemporary. There are "States Presidency."

A Sequel to the Strikes.

The last report of the Department of Finance on the charitable institutions whose accounts are audited by the department contains this passage

"The number of inmates in asylums, homes and hospitals during 1902 and part of the present year substantially decreased. During the last three months the tide has turned the other way, and at the present time increases are very marked. The Charity Department accounts for this change not alone by the general increase in population, but by the suffering and poverty among mechanics and laborers, a class heretofore slow to ask public aid. It seems likely the children's institutions must receive large numbers during the winter, and in many cases the suffering is already extreme."

The capitalists whose profits were came another Minister from Nicaragua | curtailed by the strikes in various trades last summer will be able to maintain themselves this winter. The contractors are in a position to care for their own until they can resume work. The real sufferers are the men who were forced to quit work at the order of a corrupt or stupid walking delegate, and their families.

Sergt. Donahue's manly and very interesting discussion of the question of the soldier's compensation is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. Col. Houston has seen the matter from the commissioned officer's viewpoint, and so good, Friar Tuck, Little John and he will undoubtedly welcome this selfrespecting enlisted man's statement of the private's experiences and observations.

> Mrs. MARY B. G. EDDY refers us to page 61 of the thirty-third edition of the "Manual of the Mother Church," containing the bylaws of the Christian Scientists; and we find there the subjoined article relating to her proper title in the Church:

> " THE TITLE OF MOTHER CHANGED .- In the year 1895, loyal Christian Scientists had given to the author of their text book, the Founder of Christian Science, the individual, endearing term of Mother At first Mrs. EDDY objected to being called thus but afterward consented on the grounds that this appellative in the Church meant nothing more than a tender term, such as sister or brother. In the ear 1903, owing to the public misunderstanding of this name, it is the duty of Christian Scientis o drop the word mother, and to substitute Leader, already used in our publications."

The reasons for this recent change of individual designation are quite intelligible and of general interest; and we print the authoritative statement with pleasure

To Save His Face.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is it that a person arrested for a petty offence like drunkenness and disorderly conduct refuses to give his correct name to the police? Does an arrest for one of these offences when a prisoner is discharged injure his citizenship? Is there a State record kept of it? In other words, how is it recorded? NEW YORK. Dec. 5. JAMES MCKER.

Observations of a Deadhead.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to state that despite the reports of bad business at the theatres, I find it as difficult as ever to get

A Narrowed Horizon

Stella-They used to think the world of each Bella-Yes, but now they only think South Dakota. THE MORALS OF THE JAI ALAI.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- On March 23, 1908 Secretary Root made a brief reply to charge preferred against Gen. Leonard Wood by Estes G. Rathbone, in which those charges were summarily dismissed as being without just foundation. In that reply, Mr. Root described the Jai Alai as a game which is somewhat similar to our game of racquets, and in which the Cuban people are interested much as our people are interested in the game of baseball." The Secretary's in-

In itself, as a game, the Basque game of Pelota, or Jai Alai, is as innocent as tennis or croquet, though vastly more skilful and scientific than either. As it is conducted in Havana it is as pernicious as a poolroom.

primarily for the keen enjoyment of the sport as a sport. If betting goes on, it is conducted privately, between individuals. The crowd is there to see the game and not for the purpose of betting on its result. At the Fronton in Havana this relation is reversed. The crowd is there to make its bets on the game and the players. The play is an incident. The entrance money of the number who would attend solely from love of the really exciting sport would not begin to pay the salaries of the players. It is even exceedingly doubtful whether New York city, with its keener interest in all sports, and with its fifteen times greater population than Havana, would be able to gather audiences composed of lovers of the game whose number would offer even a fair chance of profits for the management Twice, at least, the matter has been under careful consideration, and there is not yet a Fronton in New York. The acknowledged obstacle is the inablity of the projectors to obtain a betting license, and they doubt the chances of profits on a basis of popularity alone. Quite as much ground exists for an asser

tion that Gen. Wood never saw the inside of the Havana Fronton as exists for any statement that he was ignorant of the part played by the gambling feature of the institution. He had been a frequent attendant at the exhibitions for many months before he issued his order which violated the Foraker law and gave to the Sociedad Anonima Jai Alai an exclusive concession covering a period of ten years. He had many times witnessed the betting in all its eager excitement, which at times rises almost o frenzy. Nor is it possible that he was ignorant of the fact that the concession to which he gave validity included in its specifications a full and detailed statement of the rules and regulations of the betting For the information of readers, extracts from some of the more important of those rules are translated below. The translation is made from the pages of the Official Gazette, a State publication issued solely for the purpose of giving publicity to official acts and proceedings.
Under the title of "Bets" (Apuesias), there

appear twenty-two rules:

1. Bets may be made in three different forms alled mutual bets, free bets and bets on the quinlela (this being a variation of the game). 2. The commission to the management is 5 per eent. on the free bets, and 10 per cent. on the

nutuals and quiniclas 3. The mutual bets are made immediately before he beginning of an ordinary game, which is under stood to mean a game between sides

4. The amount of the deposit in favor of each ide shall be made known by means of tickets bear s of the side on which the bet is made ing the cold These tickets shall be issued only from the office of

. The issue of these tickets shall begin an hour before the beginning of the play, and shall be closed a few minutes before the commencement

6. The amount of the tickets issued shall be made known to the public as soon as the issue is closed.
7. This amount, after the commission (10 per cent.) is deducted, will be distributed between the nolders of tickets corresponding to the winning color, in the proportion to which they are ent 8. Free bets are those which are made, while the consolations even for the loss of that game is being played, through the persons author"States Presidency." (corredores).

9. The amount of each of these beis, after the commission (5 per cent.) is deducted, shall be paid the commissioner acting in the transaction to the person winning on the game on which said bet is

10 to 18, inclusive, are rules and regulations for the betting on the quinielas. They are of technical rather than of general interest, except for their howing of the connection between the betting and the office of the cashler of the institution, which secures its 10 per cent. commission on all such bets.

19. All the tickets issued for mutuals and quin iela bets, and by the betting commissioners in free bets, must bear the seal and countersign previously selected, and they must also bear the date and numher of the game or quiniels to which they refer and by reason of the fact that they are "to bearer only." the management does not guarantee either the tickets which do not bear all of these requisites nor will it recognize any claim which is not sup ported by a proper ticket.

20. The management is not responsible for a bet nade outside of the conditions and requirements above mentioned, nor for bets on games which have not been arranged by the superintendent of the

21 and 22 refer to unimportant details. Under the title of "Betting Commission-

ers" (Corredores), there are fifteen rules: Only those shall be permitted to act as betting commissioners in the Fronton who, besides being generally authorized, shall obtain a permit from Administrador for each spectacle (espectaculo) for their services, and shall not manifest by word or gesture any dissatisfaction with any "tip" which may be given them.

3. They shall not accept any bet unless they reive the amount thereof 4. They shall in every case attend to the person

who first accepts the bet 5. The accepted bet shall always go to the betting commissioner who proposes it.

6. There shall be delivered, in every case of an

accepted bet, to each of the bettors a slip from the tub book which shall show, as well as the stub book, the amount wagered. 7. For this purpose they shall receive from the ashler, under his signature for each game, the stub books necessary, bearing the number of the betting commissioner and showing the number of the slips contains

8, 9 and 10 refer to the costume and hours of service for the betting commissioners, and declare that they shall be considered merely as agents in betting 11. Provides for the settlement of all bets in mediately at the close of each game, through the ashier, who will deduct the commission due to the

management.

12. Provides that errors can be corrected only through the management 13. Declares that in all their cries of bets the bet ting commissioners must announce the color on which the bet is offered (usually blue and whiteazul y blanco) unless there be a difference of at least

o points in the score of the game 14 and 15 refer to unimportant details and provide cenalties for infraction of rules by the betting com The betting commissioners (corredores'

were a familiar sight at the game during the Wood regime. Wearing the red Basque cap, they paraded up and down in front of the spectators, shouting the bets proposed during the process of the play. This feature has since been suppressed by the Cuban Government. It would even be possible Government. It would even be possible to establish this statement upon the testimony of grave and reverend American Senators who have been seen occupying the official box at the Havana Fronton on pleasant Sunday afternoons during visits to Cuba. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have changed hands under the very eyes of

have changed names used the Military Governor.

The game of Pelota, commonly called Jai Alai, is not patronized by Cubans as Americans attend a game of baseball. As it is conducted in Havana, under rules and it is conducted in the Havana and t regulations approved by Gen. Wood, irresembles racquets as a stiff game of poke resembles a game of authors in a quiet family circle. Secretary Root was misin-

THE SOLDIER'S PAY.

An Enlisted Man Contradicts Col. Houston's Calculations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

ead an article in the Army and Navy Register by Col. J. F. Houston, Nineteenth United States Infantry, entitled "The Pay of the Soldier," in which that officer states: Almost any soldier can save from \$10 to \$12 month out of his pay of \$13, and he can save

\$100 out of his clothing allowance, and \$300 rom his pay, so that any ordinary careful man has n three years a saving of \$500, more or less. I think it will be \$500 less. For I, as an enlisted man, can tell of some of the necessary

xpenses to be deducted from \$13 per. In the first place, a soldier does not receive \$13 a th, but \$12.87%, the other 12% cents going to the Soldiers' Home. A soldier is required o have clean bed clothing and underwear For this item he pays \$1.50 per month; and for white duck or khaki clothing, for about eighteen months out of the three years, he pays at least \$2 per month for a laundry bill. as he has to pay extra for these different uniforms at the rate of 50 cents per month For the remaining eighteen months he has to have his blue uniform pressed and cleaned. which costs about \$2 per month. This is so that he can stand an inspection once a week. Then his Captain comes along and says

"You are not properly shaved"; so another expense occurs of 75 cents per month. Then the soldier's shoes and brasses must be shined to suit his Captain; hence another expenditure of 50 cents per month. Now the overnment does not provide towels, soap combs, hair brushes, tooth brushes and tooth powder and other toilet necessities therefore the soldier is required to at least 75 cents per month, all to be deducted from the \$12.87½ of his pay.

As to the saving of \$100 for three year place, the total allowance for three years is only \$130. To start with, when he enters the service he draws from the Quartermaster's Department the following articles: Two blankets, two pairs of blue trousers, two blue two forage caps, two ornaments, two canvas coats, two pairs of canvas trousers, one uniform dress coat, eight linen col-lars, two pairs underdrawers, two undershirts, one pair leather gauntlets, eight pairs white gloves, one campaign hat, one leggings, one overcoat, two darkblue shirts. wo pairs calfskin shoes, twelve pairs stockings, two linen shirts.

This is a total of \$65 for his first drawing, and he has two years eleven months and twenty-nine days to draw on the remaining liberal" allowance of \$65. From my own experience I can state that soldiers have said as much as \$50 from their own pay for the three years' clothing overdrawn.

This is not the spick and span suit the soldier is seen on parade with, but a "hand me down." So to be provided with a neat suit and one that will suit his Captain at inspection, the soldier has to pay \$4.50 to have it made ove the said \$4.50 to be deducted from \$12.873/2 About six suits in three years are used. Al hese expenses have been necessary to keep up a soldierly appearance, and the soldier has not yet spent one cent for luxuries, such as tobacco, stationery to correspond with his people, or to keep in touch with the outsary. This is a list of the probable expenditures a soldier will be compelled to make from his pay: Soldiers' Home for three years.

For laundry work, three years
For laundry work, three years
For pressing and cleaning blue uniforms
Barber bill for three years
For cleaning material, three years
For tollet necessities, three years
Alterations to six blue uniforms
For stationery, stamps, &c., three years
For tobacco, three years, at \$1 per mouth

This \$280 is to be deducted from a total alary for three years of \$480, which includes he extra dollar per month he receives on is third year, which leaves a balance of about salary for three years of \$100, which middle stream the extra dollar per month he receives on his third year, which leaves a balance of about \$200 with which to leave the service instead of a saving of \$500, which Col. Houston claims. The soldier has, so far, spent only what is necessary. Show me the laboring man that does not spend in three years at least \$200 for pleasure of some sort. Where does the soldier's pleasure come in? A soldier's final statement when discharged is generally a blank as to money. The Colonel also speaks about the soldier's ration, and the profits from the Post Exchange to be used in procuring a variety of diet. If he makes no allowance for him to spend anything, where does the profit from the Exchange come in?

In my opinion a private soldier when he first enlists should receive at least \$18 per month, which would be nearer the laboring man's pay of to-day, and not all laborers can fill the position of private in the Coast Artillery; and as they become trained in the arts of war they should receive pay equivalent to that of a mechanic in civil life. A corporal's pay should be about \$25 per month, and a sergeant and first-class gunner should receive at least \$35 with service increase pay. A good soldier deserves good compensation, as it can readily be seen what little opportunity for promotion they have, and it can only be obtained by energetic and efficient work, and the best service is expected from privates who can look forward to receiving reward in the way of promotion and the pay that makes it worth while. I think that by increasing the pay we would not only have more efficient non-commissioned officers, but a more efficient army.

In closing I respectfully invite a comparison of the work and pay of the Engineer Corps with that of the Artillery Corps.

Sergeant, Eightieth Conpany, Coast Artillery.

Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, Dec. 3.

FORT SCHUTLER, New York Harbor, Dec. 3

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "L. D. G." has had his "P. S.," so, perhaps, you will allow me to

add my "P. P. C." I thoroughly understood "L. D. G's" meaning I thoroughly understood is lithough at first from his letter I had my doubts as to his being a mere brute man. His illustrative to his being a mere brute man. good bys, however, convince me that he must have been an ardent lover, and without dwelling need lessly on bygone susceptibilities I also own the soft mpeachment true.

But the postscript hasn't disappeared entirely The typewriting machine has almost put a quieti on "please excuse bad writing," or "I'm in an awful hurry," and the postscript has been merged into the concluding sontenees. Further, I have rarely known a woman who took the trouble to re-read her letter, to cross the t's and dot the I's, and abso lutely never to attend to punctuation. Her let-ters babble on, and you must put the stopping

One word more. "L. D. G." says that I probably do not read many letters from women now, and he is quite right. I don't read them A certain small publicity has entailed from time to time a great many episties from the superior sex—never, I may say, from the sterner-but I merely skip them rough, and this is why

and impulsive vanity I read a letter from a lady who wished me to look over her literary work. He such a white and complimentary way that she re quested me to oblige her with further criticisms on the following day. Next morning I received a letter from her husband, thanking me extremely for my courtesy and trouble, but-"would I mind defer ring my visit for the present," he added, "as of late his wife had had fits of insanity, and he was very much afraid that one was coming on now? Ever since that time I have been wondering this was meant to be saroastic. At any rate,

cured me of reading women's letters. L. T. H.

Pathetic Explanation From a Jersey Com-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Long has endured the standing joke about the poor Jerseylte and his rubber overshoes. For many years this unfortunate race has been ridiculed and harassed by their New York brothers. Why is it? Certainly not that they are rural in their habits of dress or lacking of good sense and comfort. No man, old or young, is going to wear rubbers when he can walk on well cleaned and well swept sidewalks. No man is going to encumber his feet and impede his walking simply for the pleasure of wearing these unsightly attachments.

Why is it, again? Simply that when he reaches the New York side of the ferry the first thing that catches his eye along the waterfront is a continuous puddle of mud and water. Of course he is not going to wade through this with his newly pur-chased shine, nor can be afford a change of shoes when he arrives at the office. Perhaps he has not the time to have them dried and cleaned. case he goes throughout the day with wet and Now, why should these poor people be laughed

at when the conditions are as above? M. S. F. infortunate Position of a Kentucky Colonel

From the Louisville Courier Journal.
Literally we find ourselves betwirt hell and the

STAY EAST, YOUNG MAN! Advice of a Migrator Who Is Dissatisfied

With Life in California. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to tell your many readers what a friend of THE SUN has met with in leaving a comthe advice of the railroad posters and Cal fornia promotion committees' circulars and journeying out to this faraway country. I wish to advise all persons thinking of ing here to let well enough alone and stay in God's country, where butter and eggs do not cost a fortune; where work is plentiful in comparison, and where the fleas do not abound in numbers sufficient to drive one to

the madhouse. This is called the Golden State. New York is styled the Empire State. Don't abandon an empire of comfort for a golden delusion My poor wife, at this moment frantic with the fleas and counting up our expenses with eggs at 60 cents a dozen and butter 60 cents roll, and vegetables and fruits 100 per cent higher than in New York, presents a picture of regret for leaving her native soil difficult to describe. If the poor people who are tricked into coming here were to return to the East it would be the greatest exodus since the times of Moses; but the unhappy wretches can't get away. It costs so much o go East that unless some relative or friend in that fortunate quarter sends the fare they

Meanwhile they swell the number seeking employment, and even skilled mechanics

membyment, and even skilled mechanics must wait for weeks, maybe months, before they can get work.

This is true of compositors, engineers, bakers, butchers, salesmen and all classes of workingmen. Besides this, there is a marvellous number of men engaged in doubtful enterprises such as half-interest schemes to dupe the unsuspecting, real estate manipulators who work newcomers with lots, farms, and colony plans to separate them from their money.

Murders, burglaries, and suicides are of dally occurrence and out of all proportion to the size of the city. A conspiracy to rob the citizens in the outrageous prices of fruits and vegetables has lately been exposed by one of the leading daily papers. Everything is higher here than in our large Eastern centres and the extravagance in dress among women and the widespread licentiousness and sporty tendencies among men make this a veritable paradise to the gambler, the sharp and the criminal.

If a man seeks to escape his fate by fleeing

paradise to the gambler, the sharp and the criminal.

If a man seeks to escape his fate by fleeing to another place, he is met with high railroad rates, and when he traverses a distance like that from New York to Baltimore, say about one hundred and eighty-five miles, he drops into the midst of a wilderness; while in the more favored East he may in the distance named pass into and through five great cities, three of which bave a population as great or greater than the whole of California.

The idea of a superior climate is best exemplified in the death statistics here, which put consumption, pneumonia and the results of colds at the very forefront. The air in San Francisco is damp at all times, and usually cold, and no worse place for a consumptive could be chosen.

HENRY ALBERTSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.

How Dr. Balley Did It.

From the Utica Observer of Saturday. If you would reach the half-century mark in the occupation you select, or into which you fall, you must begin early. Don't wait until you are of age. That lessens the chances. If it is in the daily newspaper business, for example, begin say at 10, with perhaps a ittle previous training at the printer's case and on a weekly paper. You will start modestly: you can charm your superiors by not knowing more than they do. Then continue with the zeal you started with. Don't be afraid of doing more than your share; it won't hurt you if you do. If you enjoy your work and give all your waking hours to it, so much the better. Next to a blissful home there is nothing in the world like an occupation that you can thoroughly enjoy. narness does not chafe you; a steady pull in it rather increases your comfort. hills to climb: you needn't go straight up. There is plenty of good company going up. and there is nothing lost by taking the wind-ing, easier way. There are points from which you look back on pleasures past, but ahead. And so you arrive at last-but al most quicker than, you know it—at your fif-tieth anniversary in an active business or professional life with as many joys in it along the way as in any other you could have chosen And, though you are not sure you are worthy, but everlastingly sure you like it, you may get a loving cup with something like this engraved on it:

Dr. E. Prentiss Bailey, From His Employees On His 50th Anniversary

The Transfer and the Soul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: WILL THE un's readers please decide this question? A man of 70 years transferred from a Harless depot car to a Fordham car, but, holding transfer slip in his hand, he paid the conductor his fare. He immediately saw his mistake an called the conductor's attention to it, but was formed that as the fare was rung up he could n get it back. Opposite the man was a lady we was about to pay her fare. He presented his tran er to her She accepted it, as she said, under circumstances, but insisted on the old man accepting the five cents for it, which he positive declined. She then was in the act of handing the transfer to the conductor when a Salvation Arm man sitting opposite grasped her arm and informe her that she was selling her soul to Satan. The man at this placed his hand on the chest of it Salvation Army man, telling him to sit down at mind his own business. A gentleman passeng expressed his approval of the old man's action hy saying "That's right." The Salvation Army man retorted that he only did his duty, for his duty was to save souls from perdition, and that the old mar and lady were by their conduct imperiling the salvation. The gentleman very gently told h that he was entirely mistaken, as there was intent to defraud in the matter, and that the ra-road authorities were honest men, who would n wish to receive two fares instead of one, thro the absentmindedness of a passenger. The la paid her fare, although the conductor of to receive the transfer. In this matter right, from a moral point of view, the four pe sons mentioned, including the conductor, or it PATRICE O'NEILL

Prognosis

Salvation Army man?

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

From the Washington Post It is a fact that the Democrats are cheerful an that the Republicans lack that abounding cor years that it had almost become their pro by a possessory title. Possibly the Democrat hope and the Republican doubt are both base on the outlook rather than on the retrospect what Democrats expect and Republicans fear the way of events affecting popular feeling.

And it cannot be denied that the law of averages is in favor of the outs this time.

The True Spirit of Sport Manifested in an Unexpected Quarter. From the Saturday Revie

SIR: As it is many years since I read Tennyso I cannot remember where the words occur: but I am certain he has the "screaming wave. ably your reviewer, who seems to know Tenn; well, may be able to help me to the passage. To only way in which I can back my opinion is wager a guinea that the "screaming wave" does occur in Tennyson. John Davidson. [We take this bet .- Editor Saturday Review.]

President Roosevelt's Taste in Coffee.

From American Gardening.
Until recently the demand for Porto Rico coffee here has not been great, owing to the fact that the extract from the Porto Rican berry had a bitter taste displeasing to the American palate. been discovered that if the coffee be browned dara instead of light this taste is eliminated, and the result is a drink quite above criticism. Presiden Roosevelt uses the Porto Rican coffee exclusive at the White House, and states that it gives bett satisfaction than any other brand

Ornithological Persistency.

From the Cynthiana Democrat There is a great similarity in names in this and community. There are the Feebacks, I backs, Hornbacks, Lowderbacks and Fishb Last Sunday in the Christian Church they he peculiar wedding. A Miss Martin first marria a Crow. Crow died and she married a Robi She parted from Robbin and last Sunds Robbin married Dave Buzzard. She has Martin, two Crows, e-Robin and e-Buzzard in

HE REV Pastor -

are of the The Rev. to a large of The Hebrew as a sad bus natural, it o

in the world, wife nd yo you get three people to be rather go this han wait to have them a growing old hat do not Dr. Savage

Rober Collye of the Messi growing old, Mr. Collyer's You and I had ago a little boom in a little two They were postook, like the This little get, slept, dr was the fortu and here hap whole life, a has been from which was well to the state of the state and it has be
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from that di Dr. Furniss, preach in Dr. his first grea go West to and asks this and after he another Bund out if he can whether the enough so tha for another him that he ca they find no in And so he believe grand cago and star out of which He becomes America as w his name a he one it is of th

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IN HO The Sympho Damrose the New York Damrosch. ma k the cer Berlioz, the composer o gramme cor of his mos group consi venuto Celli and air from Romain" o played betw of this opera Then follow from "Les :

"Beatrice and pilgrims fro phony, the S and the usu from the "I the vocal ny lini" and th Benedict" w Mr. Damrosc record of p

country.

The "Beas is a bright built on lin of Berlioz, be and humor trosch's praioverture. The spiced music They have phere, howe charm. The and pessive in the Marguerite Mrs. Hissem pleasure in the Mair from "Be in the Sanctutime here. It is sing with stances critichorus from care of the orch in its perfor lini" overtur with well meision. Mr. about the is lined on the The audience of his concept of the corner may he gramme not